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fished from a depth of thirty fathoms. After this preliminary we are prepared for the statement that the *Thetis* in its search for fishes obtained incidentally forty-nine species of Decapoda and Stomatopoda, of which twenty-one are additions to the fauna and ten are new. These last are *Pugettia mosaica*, *Chlorinoides waittei*, *Paramithrax tuberculatus*, *Pilumnus australis*, *Paguristes tuberculatus*, *Sympagurus diogenes*, *Glaucothoe hexagonata*, *Porcellano-pagurus tridentatus*, *Galathea* (sp. ?), and *Arctus crenatus*. The new species, as well as some of the old ones, are fully described, and illustrated by photographs and outline drawings. Among the most notable of the other additions to the fauna is *Pseudosquilla stylifera* (Milne-Edwards), which was known only from Chile and southern California. This species, by the way, is entitled to a new name, being different from *Squilla stylifera* of Lamarck, which Dr. Bigelow considers synonymous with *Pseudosquilla ciliata* (Fabricius ?) Miers. It is perhaps not remarkable that generic names that have been accepted for fifty or a hundred years, like *Arctus*, *Eupagurus*, and *Squilla*, should still be adhered to, though proven untenable.

**The Temple Primers**, which are intended to give condensed information on great subjects, open with a volume on Some Problems of the Day in Natural Science: An Introduction.<sup>1</sup> About half the book is given to first principles, including the definition, aim, and boundaries of science, the relations of science to philosophy, the senses as agents of the mind and their extension by artificial aids, the classification of the sciences, and the history and method of science. The remainder of the book is devoted to certain scientific problems of the day, such as the age of the earth, the ultimate constitution of matter, the origin of species, the coagulation of the blood, the function of nerve cells, and microphytology. In such restricted space so many problems can be touched on only superficially, and herein lies the chief defect of the volume. The book is neither better nor worse than its kind, but one is forced to ask why the impossible should be attempted.

P.

**The Biological Bulletin.** — Two issues of the *Biological Bulletin* were received in August. Vol. I, No. 4, dated July, 1900, contains: "Our North American Echiurids," by Charles B. Wilson; "Some General Features of the Metamorphosis of the Flag Weevil,

<sup>1</sup> Hill, Alexander. *The Temple Primers*. I. An Introduction to Science. London, Dent & Co., 1900. viii + 140 pp.

*Mononychus vulpeculus* Fabr.," by James G. Needham ; "Notes on the Physiology of Regeneration of Parts in *Planaria maculata*," by C. C. Lemon ; and "The Structure of the Eye of *Scutigera* (Cermatia) forceps," by Josephine Hemenway. Miss Hemenway does not refer to Packard's paper on the eye of *S. forceps*, and errs in stating that there is but one American *Scutigera* ; other species have been described by Wood, Meinert, and Bollman.

No. 5, August, 1900, contains : "Abnormalities in the Cestode *Moniezia expansa*, I," by C. M. Child ; and "A Description of the Male of *Peripatus Eisenii* Wheeler," by Augusta Rücker. Miss Rücker's paper is No. 5 of the *Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Texas*, a series that already proves the wisdom of the university authorities in their choice of a director.

**Notes.** — The discovery of Moringuoid eels in American waters, by Dr. T. N. Gill and H. M. Smith (*Science*, Vol. XI, p. 973), is a matter of considerable interest. They find that the group is represented in the American tropics by four genera : *Moringua*, *Aphthalmichthys*, *Leptoconger*, and *Gordiiichthys*.

Parts I-II, Vol. XXIII, of *Termesztudományi Füzetek* contain many papers of entomological interest. Among these mention may be made of Förster's "Odonaten aus New-Guinea, Part II," "Les espèces du genre *Troides* appartenant aux collections du Musée National Hongrois," by Horvath et Mocsáry, with three magnificent plates, and a "Catalogus Tabanidarum orbis terrarum universi," by Dr. Colomannus Kertész.

The giant hydroid *Brachiocerianthus* (*Monocaulus*) *imperator*, described by Allman from the *Challenger* collections, has again been taken in Japanese waters and minutely described by Miyajima (*Journ. Col. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo*, XIII, Pt. II). In the long discussion and comparison with Mark's *B. urceolus* the reader is led to infer that the latter is also a Japanese species instead of being a tropical form from the extreme eastern Pacific. No indication is given as to the habitat, nor that it was taken by the Agassiz "Albatross" expedition of 1891 in the Panama district.

No. 4 of the fifth volume of the *American Journal of Physiology* contains the following articles : "On Uric Acid Formation after Splenectomy," by L. B. Mendel and H. C. Jackson ; "On the Phosphorus Content of the Paranuclein from Casein," by H. C. Jackson ; "Further Experiments on Artificial Parthenogenesis and the Nature